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*University of Illinois Bulletin*

# College of Law Catalog

**UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS**
**AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN**

**1974-76**

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# College of Law

"The business of the law school is not sufficiently described when you merely say it is to teach law or to make lawyers. It is to teach law in the grand manner, and to make great lawyers." — Oliver Wendell Holmes, Jr.

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## CONTENTS


CALENDAR 4

BOARD OF TRUSTEES 5

OFFICERS OF ADMINISTRATION 5

FACULTY OF THE COLLEGE OF LAW 6

INTRODUCTION 11

EDUCATIONAL TRENDS 12

THE UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS 12

THE UNIVERSITY COMMUNITY 13

THE COLLEGE OF LAW 14

Library; Course of Study; Faculty; Students

ADMISSION AS A CANDIDATE FOR THE DEGREE OF JURIS DOCTOR (J.D.) 18

Prelegal Study; When Students May Enter; Requirements for Admission; Transfer from Other Law Schools; Foreign Transfer Students; Part-Time Law Study; Students in Other Colleges Electing Law Courses; Visiting of Law Courses; Readmission after Withdrawal; Health Requirement

REQUIREMENTS FOR THE DEGREE OF JURIS DOCTOR 25

Class Hours and Attendance; Examinations and Grades; Credit for Nonlaw Courses

HONORS 27

Graduation with Honors or High Honors; Order of the Coif; Law Forum Membership; Special Prizes and Awards

STUDENT ACTIVITIES 28

Student Bar Association; Moot Court Competition; Caveat; Student Research Bureau; Program of Community Involvement; Black Law Student Association; International Law Society; Women Law Students; National Lawyers Guild; Professional Fraternities; Recent Decisions Section — Illinois Bar Journal

GRADUATE STUDY 32

Programs of Graduate Study; Requirements for Admission to Graduate Study; Requirements for Graduate Degrees; Teaching Assistants

EXPENSES AND AID 35

Fees; Student Costs at the University of Illinois; Financial Aid; Self-Support

PLACEMENT SERVICE 40

UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS COLLEGE OF LAW ALUMNI ASSOCIATION 41

CURRICULUM 41

Required and Recommended Courses; Elective Courses; Summer Session; Description of Courses

WHERE TO WRITE Cover III

## CALENDAR 1974-75

### SUMMER SESSION — 1974

May 27, Monday.....Instruction begins, first session
July 1, 2, 3, Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday.....Examinations, first session
July 4, Thursday.....Independence Day (classes dismissed)
July 5, Friday.....Instruction begins, second session
August 8, 9, 10, Thursday, Friday, Saturday..Examinations, second session

### FIRST SEMESTER — 1974-75

August 21, 22, 23, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday.....Registration
August 23, Friday.....Orientation, new students
August 26, Monday.....Instruction begins
November 27, Wednesday, 12:00 noon.....Thanksgiving vacation begins
December 2, Monday a.m.....Thanksgiving vacation ends
December 6, Friday.....Instruction ends
December 11, Wednesday.....Semester examinations begin
December 21, Saturday.....Semester examinations end

### SECOND SEMESTER — 1974-75

January 13, Monday.....Instruction begins
January 15, 16, 17, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday.....Registration
March 22, Saturday.....Spring vacation begins
March 31, Monday a.m.....Spring vacation ends
May 2, Friday.....Instruction ends
May 7, Wednesday.....Semester examinations begin
May 17, Saturday.....Semester examinations end
May 24, Saturday.....Commencement exercises

### SUMMER SESSION — 1975

May 26, Monday.....Instruction begins, first session
June 30, July 1, 2, Monday, Tuesday,
Wednesday.....Examinations, first session
July 3, Thursday.....Instruction begins, second session
July 4, Friday.....Independence Day (classes dismissed)
August 7, 8, 9, Thursday, Friday,
Saturday.....Examinations, second session

At the time of this printing the 1975-76 academic calendar had not been approved. The above should be useful for planning purposes. Appropriate information will be contained in registration materials forwarded to applicants accepted for admission for the 1975-76 year.

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## INTRODUCTION

The professional law school is a uniquely American institution. Developing out of educational experimentation in the nineteenth century, it has no exact counterpart in the older culture of Europe. It is an intensive training ground for a professional career. The law school cultivates practical, intellectual, and forensic skills in its students and teaches them to use law and procedure both for their own vocational purposes and for the welfare of society. But there is another, academic, aspect to the law school. The study of law and legal institutions is also an ancient and honorable scholarly discipline. Therefore, the professional training of lawyers in America has necessarily been tied to higher education in the broadest sense, and the best American law schools, while duly attentive to instruction in technical skills, also play important roles in the academic life of American universities.

It is difficult at best for the undergraduate student to evaluate the merits of the 150 approved law schools in the country today. No official ranking or comprehensive evaluation exists — indeed there are no standardized criteria for such a ranking. In general, however, one may seek out the school's reputation among lawyers, judges, government administrators, and law professors. In turn, this reputation is usually directly related to the level of support which the law school enjoys for its library, for attracting and retaining outstanding faculty members in competition with the profession and other law schools, for its physical facilities, and for the national and international scope of its educational program. In making an order of selection from among schools on a basis other than that of purely personal considerations, undergraduate students should be informed about some important modern trends in legal education.

## EDUCATIONAL TRENDS

The earliest major change in the characteristics of law schools took place after World War I and reflected the increasing cost of a professional education. It was the gradual decrease in the number of proprietary law schools, that is, those privately owned and operated for profit. Today most law schools are maintained by universities with broad private and public financial bases. A second and more recent trend has been toward intensive professional concentration and away from part-time legal education. Most of the leading law schools now require an undergraduate college education as preparation for law study, and a baccalaureate degree as a prerequisite to admission. With substantial increases in loan funds and other financial assistance for full-time day students, enrollment in night and part-time schools has decreased, and many night schools have closed.

A third major trend, especially since World War II, has been the steady rise in national ranking and reputation of the graduate and professional colleges of the large, state-assisted universities. This advancement has resulted primarily from the large increase in funds available for public higher education in the United States and the relative decline in the value of private endowment dollars. The cost of modern science since World War II has been only one factor in this trend. The millions of dollars needed for modern research and instructional facilities in all branches of higher education have strained the resources of privately endowed universities at a time when publicly assisted institutions in the populous and commercially important states have been able to obtain funds from broad tax bases to finance the requirements for modern higher education. In this growth pattern, the large state universities have become national and international centers of research and education of high quality in all fields. A prospective student inquiring about the quality of a law school should look at the reputation of the whole university with which it is affiliated as strong evidence of the law school's own standing in the United States.

## THE UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS

In size, the University of Illinois is one of the largest in the world; it has more than 56,000 students and more than 7,000 academic faculty and staff, most of whom are at Champaign-Urbana. (Approximately 1,500 students at Urbana-Champaign are from abroad.) In a recent representative year, the University of Illinois awarded the fifth largest number of

bachelor's degrees among American universities, the fourth largest number of master's degrees, and the second largest number of doctoral degrees (exceeded only by Columbia). The library is the third largest collection in the United States; among universities it is exceeded only by the Harvard and Yale libraries.

In state financial support, the University of Illinois has kept pace with the leading state universities of the nation. In addition to receiving large appropriations of state funds, Illinois has consistently ranked in the top five among public institutions in the amount of alumni contributions. In a recent survey of federal research support, Illinois was sixth among all universities, topped only by California, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Columbia, Michigan, and Harvard, in that order.

Few formal ratings or benchmarks of quality in education or reputation of institutions exist. Those that do exist indicate that the various colleges and departments of the University of Illinois are consistently maintained on a high, nationally competitive level. The most recent comprehensive effort to evaluate the strength and standing of postgraduate education in American universities (not, however, including law schools) is "An Assessment of Quality in Graduate Education" by the American Council on Education, which appears to rate Illinois, at the very least, as one of the ten best-balanced, distinguished universities in the United States.

## THE UNIVERSITY COMMUNITY

The original campus of the University, which is also its center for graduate studies, was established over one hundred years ago in Urbana-Champaign, a community which now numbers 100,000. It is 125 miles south of Chicago, roughly the same distance from Indianapolis, and 175 miles northeast of St. Louis. Chicago is reached by regular airline flights operating nonstop between O'Hare-Chicago and Midway airports and the University of Illinois–Willard Airport, which is ten minutes by car from the College of Law and the main campus. Direct flights to Washington, D.C. and New York are also available on a regularly scheduled basis. By rail, Urbana-Champaign is two hours from downtown Chicago on Illinois Central trains. By automobile, it is two hours from Chicago via Interstate 57.

The community offers a wide variety of intellectual, cultural, and recreational activities more readily accessible than in a large urban complex.

Students between classes.

Lectures, symposia, discussions, conferences, exhibits, concerts, and special courses and classes are regularly available to students.

The College of Law is directly opposite the Krannert Art Museum, a modern museum founded by a private gift to house the University's art collection. Shows and exhibitions are regularly arranged, including contemporary festivals for which art works are on loan from museums throughout the world. Also in the vicinity of the College of Law are the Memorial Stadium, seating 70,000 for major outdoor athletic events, and the modern Assembly Hall, one of the largest indoor arenas in the country, seating up to 18,000 for indoor athletic events and University convocations and entertainment.

Many other facilities are also available for cultural and recreational activities including the Krannert Center for the Performing Arts, two University golf courses, men's and women's gymnasia with indoor and outdoor track facilities, and the recently completed Intramural–Physical Education Building.

## THE COLLEGE OF LAW

The College of Law is one of the older and better-known American law schools. It was established before 1900, was one of the small number of charter members and founders of the Association of American Law Schools, and was on the first national list of law schools approved by the

American Bar Association. The law faculty, classrooms, and library are housed in a modern law building constructed in 1955. The enrollment of approximately 650 students makes it one of the larger law schools in the United States limited to full-time day students.

The College of Law approaches the teaching of its students from two directions. First, it seeks to help them acquire the technical legal knowledge which they will need to become skilled professionals; second, it tries to enable them to see the role of law in society — its interaction with other social forces, its uses and limitations as a means of creating social institutions, its effectiveness as a tool enabling government to meet its people's needs. The goal of today's law school cannot be merely to teach "the law." For one thing, the law is not and cannot be static. The individual who is "learned in the law" is one who has developed the ability to find sound solutions to new problems by adapting and using, rather than merely echoing, the teaching of the past. Furthermore, the law is not just a set of rules; it is a process, a means of resolving a controversy or of solving a problem. The law student must master the theories and techniques of that process in order to deal with the constantly changing rules.

#### LIBRARY

Law schools are fairly judged by the law library collection, one of the principal organized research tools of the legal profession. The University of Illinois College of Law library has an open-stack collection of over 256,000 volumes, and is the fourteenth largest among law schools in the United States. In addition to its complete collection of American and English reports, periodicals, law services, and materials, it has an extensive international collection. The University of Illinois law library is one of sixteen in the United States designated by the Congress as a national depository for federal legal materials, including all federal legislative bills and reports, and it is also one of the few American law libraries designated as a depository by the European Community.

#### COURSE OF STUDY

The program of study at most law schools is remarkably similar in the first year in its emphasis on basic legal areas, such as contracts, torts, criminal law, procedure, and property. (See curriculum on page 41.) Special instruction in legal writing is given at Illinois under the direction of seven teaching assistants who are recent law graduates from other law schools,

often with law review experience at such schools and frequently with experience in law practice in different states.

Second-year work is also somewhat similar among law schools in its emphasis on constitutional law, taxation, administrative law, corporations, estate planning, and other advanced subjects. In the third year, classes are usually smaller and more specialized. The size of the Illinois law faculty enables the school to offer a large variety of advanced elective courses and seminars.

There is a common misconception that state-supported law schools emphasize local law while private law schools stress national or international law. If there were ever any basis for this distinction, it has ceased to exist. No effort is made at the public universities to teach local law in the provincial sense of that term or to prepare students for local bar examinations. The course of study is designed to educate the student in all phases of private and public law. College of Law graduates are prepared to practice law anywhere in the United States.

#### THE FACULTY

Probably the most important measure of a law school is the quality of its faculty. A law faculty should be well-balanced in terms of age and educational background and should have both outstanding teachers and noted scholars. The College of Law currently has twenty-eight permanent faculty members who have received their formal training at leading academic institutions and who range in age from the young beginning teacher fresh from the practice of law to the recognized expert in a particular field with many years of experience. The breadth of interest among faculty members in a wide variety of specialized areas of the law is indicated by the list of course offerings beginning on page 43 of this catalog. In addition to many books, law review articles, and other publications produced by the College of Law faculty each year, members of the faculty are authors of casebooks presently in use in a number of law schools, and several other such casebooks are in preparation.

Faculty members are also active in a wide variety of private and public projects and share the benefit of such work with their students. A number of faculty members have been honored by selection to serve on important national professional committees and projects in the continuing effort to improve the law.

Trial advocacy.

**STUDENTS**

The College of Law has a student body as widely diversified as possible in educational, economic, and cultural backgrounds. This diversity enhances the educational experience of all students by exposing them to different points of view, traditions, and ways of approaching problems. Today's students are drawn from a large number of colleges and universities across the nation. The majority of these students are Illinois residents. The state of Illinois, sometimes called the "most representative American state," itself provides as great a diversity of cultural environments from which to draw a student body as any in the country. The teeming millions of Chicago, the great suburbia of northeastern Illinois, the manufacturing centers, the rich farm lands, and the poverty belts of declining areas — each furnishes to the College of Law student personalities of a distinctive mold to be developed and trained in the skills and discipline of the law in addition to students from other parts of the nation and foreign countries.

The academic quality of students entering the College of Law has shown a steady and rapid improvement over the past decade. Classes entering in recent years had a median score on the Law School Admission Test of approximately 650 and a median undergraduate grade record of B+.

In addition, the College of Law has a program of graduate legal education which has been attracting an increasing number of students from foreign countries. In a normal academic year there are 20 to 30 foreign graduate students and 6 to 10 American graduate students registered.

## ADMISSION AS A CANDIDATE FOR THE DEGREE OF JURIS DOCTOR (J.D.)

### PRELEGAL STUDY

The education of a lawyer begins long before entry into the College of Law. An effective and satisfying pursuit of the profession may depend not only upon mastery of the scope and operation of the legal system, but also upon proficiency in verbal expression, comprehension of an ability to analyze complex subjects, understanding of the physical and social worlds in which we live, ability to associate and work with others, and disposition to accept and discharge responsibility. A law school cannot develop all these qualities in its students during three years of legal training. Thus, good law schools everywhere require substantial prelegal study as a condition of admission to law study. This period of education before law school should be looked upon as a very important phase of one's preparation for a place in the legal profession and in society generally. A student should select prelegal studies for maximum benefit, not with undue regard for minimum requirements.

Because prior education in diverse fields may prove valuable to the law student and to the graduate lawyer, the College of Law has no specific requirements with regard to the courses chosen in prelegal study. Perhaps the most concise, yet complete, discussion of the course work and skills which prelaw students would be advised to take and develop is contained in the *Prelaw Handbook* which is prepared and published by the Association of American Law Schools and the Law School Admission Council. This annual volume contains not only a wealth of helpful information on other subjects of interest to prelaw students, but also a complete sample copy of the Law School Admission Test. The *Prelaw Handbook* is available at most undergraduate bookstores or may be ordered directly from the Law School Admission Council, Educational Testing Service, Box 944, Princeton, New Jersey 08540.

It is strongly recommended (although not required) that prelaw students take an undergraduate course in accounting.

A bibliography of publications of interest to prelaw students has been prepared by the college and is available upon request.

#### WHEN STUDENTS MAY ENTER

Beginning students may enter only in the fall semester. The first-year courses, all of which are required and prerequisite to advanced courses, are offered in fall-spring sequence only.

#### REQUIREMENTS FOR ADMISSION

To be admitted to the College of Law, an applicant must have a degree from an approved undergraduate college and a satisfactory score on the Law School Admission Test. The first year class has a maximum of 225 students. Since several times that number of applications are being received each year, admission is granted on a competitive basis, and it is not possible to determine in advance what the effective minimum requirements will be for a particular entering class.

**Undergraduate Grade Average.** A minimum grade average of 3.5 (computed on a scale where A = 5, B = 4, C = 3, D = 2, and E = 1) in all college work taken is required in order for the applicant to be eligible for consideration.

In computing the applicant's grade average, certain courses of a non-intellectual or practical nature are excluded, as are any graduate or undergraduate courses taken after receipt of the first baccalaureate degree. No special emphasis is given to the applicant's academic performance during the last two years of undergraduate study.

It should be emphasized that the fact that an applicant meets the college's minimum requirements does not mean that he or she will be admitted. It means only that the applicant can be considered in competition with all other applicants for that year.

**Law School Data Assembly Service.** The College of Law is participating in the program of the Law School Data Assembly Service, Educational Testing Service, Box 944, Princeton, New Jersey 08540. Each applicant (including those enrolled on the Urbana-Champaign campus) must register with LSDAS by filing the form supplied with the Law School Admission Test Bulletin and forwarding a transcript to LSDAS from each college or university attended. LSDAS will analyze the transcript and send a summary to the College of Law. If accepted, the student will be asked to

submit a final transcript directly to the College of Law as evidence of graduation.

**Law School Admission Test.** All applicants for admission to the College of Law are required to take the Law School Admission Test. The test is given five times a year, ordinarily in February, April, July, October, and December, at various centers in the United States and abroad, and is administered by the Educational Testing Service, Box 944, Princeton, New Jersey 08540. For permission to take the test, applicants should write to the Educational Testing Service at the address indicated, requesting an application blank and bulletin of information. The bulletin lists the dates when applications must be filed, the specific days on which the test will be given, and the places where the test may be taken. Applications for the test and the fee must be received in the office of the Testing Service in New Jersey not later than three weeks prior to the date of the test.

Applicants are reminded that the Law School Admission Test must be taken and the score received prior to the college's March 1 application deadline.

**The Admission Decision.** In deciding which applicants shall be admitted, these factors are considered: (1) overall undergraduate grade-point average (including all academic courses taken prior to receipt to the first baccalaureate degree), and (2) Law School Admission Test score.

**Applications for Admission.** Applications for admission should be filed on forms furnished by the college. Applications should be completed by March 1 preceding the beginning of the fall semester to which admission is sought in order to receive the most favorable consideration. It is the applicant's responsibility to see that an official Law School Admission Test score report and transcripts of all undergraduate work are sent directly to the college so as to be received by that date. Applications which are completed after March 1 may be considered if space remains in the entering class, but ordinarily the only late applicants who have any possibility of being accepted are those with outstanding records.

Further information on admission rules and procedures is contained on the current application form.

**Reapplications.** Except in the case of veterans, as described below, an acceptance to the University of Illinois College of Law is valid *only* for

Faculty and students meet informally in the College of Law courtyard.

the entering class for which application is made. Applicants who, after being admitted and otherwise qualifying for admission, fail to appear in August and register with their class thereby terminate their acceptance. Such applicants may reapply for admission in a subsequent year, but must meet all admission requirements for that year and compete with all other applicants.

**Veterans.** Applicants who applied and were accepted for admission to the College of Law in some prior year, but who were then unable to attend because of their entry into active military (or alternate) service within twelve months following such prior admission, will be given special consideration for admission provided they apply for the first entering class following the date of their discharge from active service (which must be no more than four years after their prior admission) and comply with all other current application rules and deadlines. In addition, such applicants must not have enrolled in any other law school since their prior admission to the college.

### TRANSFER FROM OTHER LAW SCHOOLS

Students who have completed not less than one year of daytime law study at a law school approved by the American Bar Association and a member of the Association of American Law Schools are eligible to apply for transfer to the College of Law. Credit may be given, at the discretion of

the Admissions Committee, for up to two academic years of equivalent courses. When an applicant has completed more than one year of law study, credit will be given for courses in excess of one year only in exceptional cases. No credit will be granted for courses in which the student's grade is below the average required for graduation at the school from which the student transfers. All graduation requirements of the College of Law must be satisfied; sometimes this involves taking one or more freshman courses which the transfer student did not take at his original school, or which the Admissions Committee determines not to be equivalent to courses previously taken.

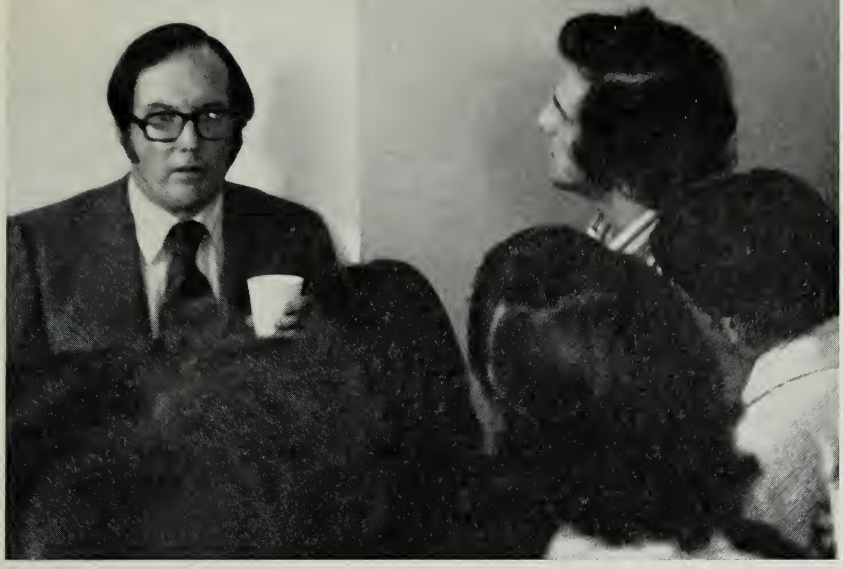
Transfer applications normally will be accepted only if the applicant's record demonstrates that he or she is capable of doing substantially above-average law school work. Students who were not in good standing when they withdrew from the law school cannot be considered for transfer. Transfer applications cannot be accepted unless the applicant meets all current admission requirements for entering freshmen, including the requirement that the applicant has received a baccalaureate degree prior to beginning the study of law. Ordinarily, transfer applicants must also demonstrate that they would have been accepted had they applied for admission to the College of Law as entering freshmen; however, this requirement may be waived if the applicant's previous law school performance is outstanding.

Acceptance of transfer applications is always discretionary and depends, in addition to the factors mentioned above, on the availability of space in the second-year class. During the past several years, little or no such space has existed, and few or no transfer applications have been accepted.

Applications for transfer to the College of Law may be filed at any time, but ordinarily cannot be acted upon until the college has received: (1) official transcripts of all undergraduate studies and certification of degree, (2) an official Law School Admission Test score report, and (3) official transcripts of all law school work previously undertaken, showing completion of at least one full year of law study and good academic standing.

#### FOREIGN TRANSFER STUDENTS

Students from countries in which the law is based primarily upon the Anglo-American common law may be granted advanced standing on the



Supreme Court Justice Rehnquist talks with students.

same basis as transfer students from American law schools. In some cases, the taking of the Law School Admission Test may be required.

Students from countries in which the law is based primarily upon a system other than the Anglo-American common law may be granted advanced standing not in excess of one year for work satisfactorily completed in the study of such foreign law. Such students must submit satisfactory evidence of fluency in the written and spoken use of English.

#### PART-TIME LAW STUDY

Due to the large number of qualified applicants for full-time law study at the College of Law, applications cannot be accepted from students enrolling for less than a full academic load. A normal load is fifteen or sixteen semester hours, but under certain circumstances the dean may authorize a twelve-hour load. In special cases, reduced loads may be authorized for second- and third-year students.

#### STUDENTS IN OTHER COLLEGES ELECTING LAW COURSES

A few special, joint, or cooperative programs have been arranged with other colleges of the University whereby students registered in those colleges may elect certain specified law courses and seminars. Except for such cases, undergraduate students registered in other colleges ordinarily are not permitted to elect law courses. Upon approval of the associate dean,

graduate students registered in other colleges may elect a limited number of law courses related to their field of graduate study.

#### REGISTRATION OF LISTENERS OR VISITORS

Permission to attend law classes as a listener or visitor is granted only by the instructor of the class with the approval of the dean and subject to the availability of classroom space. Persons not enrolled in the University must pay the visitor's fee. Due to the technical and integral nature of the law curriculum, it is rarely worth the time and effort to attend a particular class as a visitor.

#### READMISSION AFTER WITHDRAWAL

Students who withdraw from the College of Law in good standing, having completed at least one full semester, will be readmitted upon application. Students who were not in good standing when they withdrew, or who did not complete their first semester, must petition for readmission, the granting of which is at the discretion of the dean and the Admissions Committee.

#### HEALTH REQUIREMENT

Each new student may be required to present evidence of satisfactory physical and mental health to the director of the Health Service at the University. Each admitted applicant will receive a Student Health Report form which may be used to report pertinent medical data to the director of the campus Health Service. Upon the advice of a University Health Service physician, admission or readmission of a student may be denied until the student is cleared by the McKinley Health Center.

Students transferring from the Chicago Circle or the Medical Center campus should request that their Student Health Report forms be transferred by the health center on their campus.

Military personnel may have their Student Health Report forms completed by a physician at their military base.

Tuberculosis control must be exercised. During the registration period each new, transfer, or readmitted student must: (a) take a tuberculin skin test and report to the University Health Service for a reading within 48 to 72

hours after application; or, (b) present evidence of freedom from tuberculosis as evidenced by a University of Illinois or a public health agency certificate (skin test or x-ray) dated within the last twelve months.

Persons who have a positive reading must have a chest x-ray taken by the Health Service. Persons with a history of positive reaction to tuberculin will not be skin tested but will be required to have a chest x-ray made by the Health Service. Health Service x-rays are made without charge.

Failure to comply with the tuberculosis control requirements will result in cancellation of registration.

## REQUIREMENTS FOR THE DEGREE OF JURIS DOCTOR

### CLASS HOURS AND ATTENDANCE

To complete the course of study in the normal period of time, the student must average fifteen credit hours of study each semester for six semesters. Special permission is necessary for a student to register for more than sixteen hours.

Because substantial participation in classroom discussion is a necessary part of obtaining a meaningful legal education, the student is expected to attend classes regularly. A student may be dropped from any course in which he or she has an excessive number of unexcused absences.

### EXAMINATIONS AND GRADES

Grades, awarded for all course work, are based on written examinations during or at the end of courses, on classroom recitations, and on exercises in drafting and research. The letter grades entered at the end of each course and the value assigned thereto in computing grade averages are as follows: A (5.0), high professional distinction; B+ (4.5); B (4.0), with professional distinction; C+ (3.5); C (3.0), with professional competence; D (2.0), with marginal professional competence (lowest passing grade); E (1.0), with deficient professional competence.

In a small number of courses, the grades given are "Satisfactory" or "Unsatisfactory." Course credit is given for a grade of "Satisfactory," and de-

nied for a grade of "Unsatisfactory," but such grades do not enter into computation of the student's grade-point average.

Students are considered to be on probation any time their grade average in all law work taken is below 3.0.

A student in the College of Law will be dropped from the University if: (1) at the end of the first year of residence he or she has not secured a cumulative average of 3.0; (2) at the end of any subsequent year of residence, except the final year, he or she has failed to secure an average of 3.0 in all law work taken up to that time; (3) the student has failed in any semester to pass at least eight hours of the work in which he or she is registered; (4) in a semester when the student is registered for fewer than eight hours he or she has not passed all courses. A student who at the end of the final year has failed to secure an average of 3.0 in all law work taken in this University will be permitted to continue in this college only by special permission granted on petition.

To attain the degree of Juris Doctor (J.D.), a candidate must

(1) Study law in residence at an approved law school for a minimum period equal to ninety full weeks;

(2) Secure passing grades in ninety semester hours of law courses;

(3) Complete all required courses as set forth on page 41; and

(4) Attain a weighted grade average of at least C (3.0) in credits obtained in law courses taken in this University.

#### CREDIT FOR NONLAW COURSES

A student enrolled in the College of Law may earn up to six semester hours of credit toward the Juris Doctor degree in courses taken in other colleges of this University. In order to receive such credit, the student must secure approval in advance from the dean and a faculty member whose teaching specialties are related to the subject matter of the nonlaw course. Such approval is granted only if the course is determined to be closely related to the student's educational and professional objectives. Further requirements are: (1) the course must be graduate level or 300-level undergraduate; (2) first-year students and students on probation are not permitted to elect such courses; (3) a minimum grade of B must be obtained in the course in order to receive law school credit; (4) the credit applies to

law school graduation requirements but grades are not counted in the student's law average; and (5) students must submit a written evaluation or critique at the end of the course.

Law students are permitted to elect nonlaw courses for which they do not seek law school credit, in which case the restrictions and conditions stated above do not apply.

## HONORS

### GRADUATION WITH HONORS OR HIGH HONORS

A student who has complied with the requirements for the degree of Juris Doctor and who has attained in all work done in courses offered in the College of Law and presented for the degree the average grade specified below, may be recommended by the University Senate for honors as follows: for an average grade of not less than 4.35, graduation with honors; for an average grade of not less than 4.75, graduation with high honors. The honors conferred are noted upon the diploma and the commencement program.

### ORDER OF THE COIF

The Order of the Coif is a national honorary law fraternity which was founded at the University of Illinois in 1902 as Theta Kappa Nu. Election to this order is one of the highest honors which can be bestowed upon a law student. At the present time over fifty law schools throughout the country have been granted charters establishing local chapters. Each year the local chapters elect to membership from the highest ten percent of the senior class those students who are deemed qualified.

### LAW FORUM MEMBERSHIP

A Board of Student Editors prepares and edits with the advice of the faculty the *University of Illinois Law Forum,* a quarterly legal periodical. Members of the board are selected primarily from those standing high in their class who, after a period as candidates for the board, have proven themselves capable of engaging in effective legal research, analysis, and writing. Work on the *Forum* is an important part of the educational program of the College of Law and affords the student a type of training

which is a desirable supplement to the regular course work. Membership on the Board of Student Editors is a high honor as well as an indication that the student has received uniquely valuable training as a legal scholar.

### SPECIAL PRIZES AND AWARDS

In 1934, Judge O. A. Harker, who for a period of fourteen years was dean of the college, endowed annual prizes to the senior law student making the highest average grade in law subjects during his or her entire course and to the junior law student making the highest average grade in all law subjects taken up to the end of his or her junior year. This fund was augmented in 1955 in memory of Judge Harker by his son, O. A. Harker, Jr.

Mrs. Henry Waterman has established an annual prize in memory of her husband, Henry Waterman, who for many years practiced law in Illinois. From this sum awards are made to the winners of the Moot-Court Competition.

The law student who makes the most valuable contribution to the extra-curricular program of the College of Law is selected each year by a specially designated faculty committee and awarded the Outstanding Service Plaque. Competition for this award, established by Delta Theta Phi, is open to all law students.

## STUDENT ACTIVITIES

### STUDENT BAR ASSOCIATION

The Student Bar Association of the College of Law is the official all-student organization. It is responsible for the student government of the college and for the various student activities and projects. Committees are in charge of such matters as new student orientation, the lectures program, the legal research bureau, and social gatherings. The Student Bar Association selects student representatives for most College of Law committees, including Bar Admissions, Community Involvement, Curriculum, Discipline, Equal Educational Opportunity, Evaluation and Improvement of Teaching, Graduate and International Studies, Lectures, Library, Placement Advisory, Building, and Student Affairs. The Student Bar Association is an affiliate of the Illinois State Bar Association, which entitles

Moot court competition.

student members to many of the privileges of membership in the latter organization. This brings students into closer contact with the active bar of the state and promotes a consciousness of professional responsibility. Students may also become affiliate members of the American Bar Association through its Law Student Division. A Student Bar Wives Club sponsors projects and activities throughout the year.

**The Honor System.** Since students in the college are preparing for careers in a profession which demands honesty and integrity, high standards of student conduct are required. The college operates under an honor system, one feature of which is that all examinations are unproctored. Violations of the college's ethics code or University regulations governing student conduct are referred to a faculty-student discipline committee.

#### FREDERICK GREEN MOOT COURT COMPETITION

The Frederick Green Moot Court Competition is conducted by the student members of the Moot Court Board, assisted by a faculty adviser. All second-year students in good standing are eligible to compete in the fall semester, and four students are ultimately selected to participate in the final arguments the succeeding spring. The final arguments are heard by a distinguished court consisting of federal judges. In 1973, the presiding justice was Mr. Justice Rehnquist of the Supreme Court of the United States. Participating students receive one hour of academic credit for each round of the competition. Students who compete in the final argument

also receive cash awards from the Henry Waterman Prize. They then make up the college's entry in the National Moot Court Competition the following fall.

#### CAVEAT

The *Caveat* is a newspaper owned, written, and published by law students. Appearing five or six times per year, it reports the news of the college and acts as a sounding board for faculty and student views.

#### STUDENT RESEARCH BUREAU

The Student Research Bureau performs legal research and analysis in response to problems submitted by practicing lawyers, state agencies, and other groups. The bureau is completely staffed and supervised by students, who are compensated for their work out of fees charged for this service.

#### PROGRAM OF COMMUNITY INVOLVEMENT

Opportunities exist for law students to obtain actual legal experience through the Program of Community Involvement. A faculty member directs this program with the assistance of a third-year student coordinator. Students participate in the work of the Land of Lincoln Legal Assistance Foundation, the state's attorney, the public defender, and other public agencies. Opportunities also exist for summer employment in other cities, providing legal assistance to community organizations. In most cases, law school credit is given for work done under this program. (See course description for Law 395, Clinical Training.) In addition, opportunities for practical experience outside the classroom are an integral part of some of the regular academic courses.

Under a rule adopted by the Illinois Supreme Court, senior law students are authorized to perform certain legal services under the supervision of a lawyer, including the preparation of legal documents and actual court appearances on behalf of clients. This feature greatly adds to the value of participation in one of the community involvement programs.

#### BLACK LAW STUDENT ASSOCIATION

The Black Law Student Association provides special programs and activities for the college's growing number of black students. Its efforts are

mainly directed toward black student orientation and organization, both within the college and in the local black community.

#### INTERNATIONAL LAW SOCIETY

The International Law Society seeks to promote interest in and understanding of the subject of international law. Its activities include the sponsorship of guest speakers in this area, activities involving the bringing together of American and foreign law students, and the promotion of legal writing on this subject.

#### WOMEN LAW STUDENTS

The Women Law Students organization deals with the problems of women, both in the College of Law and in the profession. Its efforts currently are directed toward discriminatory employment practices and the status of women under the law.

#### NATIONAL LAWYERS GUILD

College of Law students are eligible to become student members of the National Lawyers Guild, an association which provides legal assistance to persons and groups which advocate radical change in the structure of our political and economic system.

#### PROFESSIONAL FRATERNITIES

Two national law fraternities — Phi Alpha Delta and Phi Delta Phi — are active at the University. These organizations do not maintain houses but they do carry on organized programs for their members, including luncheons, dinners, talks by leading members of the bar, and discussion groups.

#### RECENT DECISIONS SECTION — ILLINOIS BAR JOURNAL

The Recent Decisions Section of the *Illinois Bar Journal* represents a unique opportunity for second- and third-year students to exercise their skills in legal research and writing. Pursuant to an agreement between the law school and the Illinois State Bar Association, the student editorial board selects articles for publication in this monthly journal. These articles, which discuss the ramifications of recent court decisions, can be submitted by any student in good standing.

Miss Marian Martin, Registrar of the College of Law.

Professor Young conversing with Chief Justice Underwood.

## GRADUATE STUDY

### PROGRAMS OF GRADUATE STUDY

Programs of graduate study in law are offered to those who wish to deepen their understanding of the science and philosophy of law and to contribute to the fund of legal knowledge by the completion of original research. The program may be undertaken in preparation for a career in teaching, practice, or other field of service.

Graduate students should plan their programs in conference with the Office of Graduate and International Legal Studies of the College of Law and adapt their course of study to their individual needs. In all cases it must include an original research project, which may constitute a substantial part of the student's work. The research topic may be chosen from a wide field. The candidate may examine an area of law in a manner which is primarily analytical, functional, historical, or ethical, or may base his or her research on published decisions, on direct observation of legal activities, on statistical records, or on other data. The study is conducted with the advice and supervision of one or more members of the faculty of the college. A candidate should, as far as possible, choose a field of research and ascertain the availability of faculty advisers in this field before the opening of the school year.

A student whose undergraduate study in law has been in systems based on the Anglo-American common law is eligible to apply for candidacy for the degree of Master of Laws or Doctor of the Science of Law. A foreign lawyer whose prior law study has been in a system which is not based on the Anglo-American common law is eligible to apply for candidacy for the degree of Master of Comparative Law, or, in exceptional cases, for candidacy for the LL.M. or J.S.D. degrees. The M.C.L. program is designed to develop facility in the comparative method and to prepare a foreign lawyer to deal knowledgeably with Anglo-American problems.

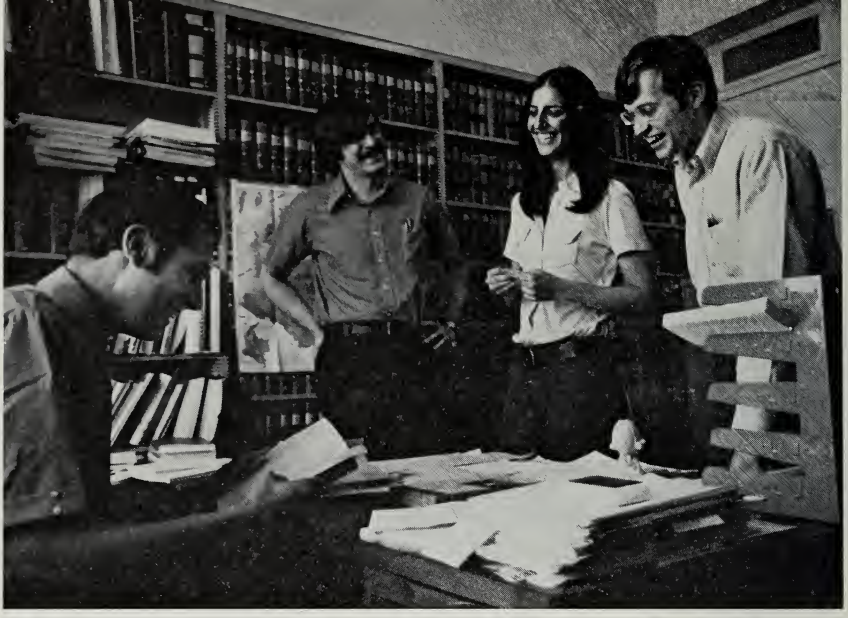
Graduate students register in the Graduate College and upon successful completion of their programs of study are awarded the degree of Master of Laws (LL.M.), the degree of Master of Comparative Law (M.C.L.), or the degree of Doctor of the Science of Law (J.S.D.).

Candidates for the M.C.L. degree may elect their course programs from all of the courses listed in this catalog. Candidates for the LL.M. or J.S.D. degree must elect their course programs from the courses offered in the second- or third-year curriculum.

**Specialization in Soviet Law.** A student who possesses proficiency in the Russian language adequate to do original research in the field of Soviet law may, with additional work in other areas, satisfy the requirements both for a graduate degree in law and for the Certificate of Graduate Specialization awarded by the Center for Russian and East European Studies under a cooperative program.

#### REQUIREMENTS FOR ADMISSION TO GRADUATE STUDY

For admission to graduate work as candidate for a degree, an applicant must have received a first degree in law from a law school approved by the University of Illinois and present evidence of ability to do satisfactory work at the graduate level. Except under very exceptional circumstances (to be evaluated by the Office of Graduate and International Legal Studies of the College of Law), no student is admitted as a candidate for any of the graduate degrees without a minimum grade average in all law work previously undertaken of 4.0 or the equivalent. An applicant for the doctor's degree must also present evidence that he or she has the capacity for independent research. Ordinarily this requirement may be met by the submission of satisfactory evidence of legal writing done either before or after receipt of the applicant's first law degree.



Professor Findley and students review supportive materials for a statement made in class.

An applicant from another country must likewise have obtained a first degree in law and achieved an academic record which is regarded as equivalent, by the College of Law, to a 4.0 average at the University of Illinois. A student whose native tongue is not English must, in addition, demonstrate sufficient fluency in the written and spoken use of English to benefit from study in the United States. For this reason the University of Illinois requires that such students take and pass with satisfactory results the "Test of English as a Foreign Language" (TOEFL). This test is administered in the student's home community, and the student should arrange for it, *as early as possible,* by writing directly to: Test of English as a Foreign Language, Educational Testing Service, Princeton, New Jersey 08540, U.S.A.

#### REQUIREMENTS FOR GRADUATE DEGREES

To receive a degree for graduate study, candidates must spend at least one year in residence. They must follow a course program meeting the requirements of the Graduate College and approved by the Office of Graduate and International Legal Studies of the College of Law. This program must consist of at least eight units of graduate work, of which at least two units must be in research if the student is a candidate for the master's degree, and four units in research if the student is a candidate for the doctor's degree. With permission of the College of Law and of the Graduate College, a candidate for the master's degree may pursue up to four

units in research. A candidate must secure a grade average of 3.5 for the master's degree and 4.0 for the doctor's degree. He or she must submit a satisfactory thesis, which for the master's degree may be submitted during the year of residence or at any time within five calendar years after his first registration in the Graduate College. The candidate for the doctor's degree must submit his or her thesis between one and five years after the year in residence and must pass a final oral examination. Course work done at the University of Illinois in fulfillment of requirements for the master's degree may also be credited to requirements for the doctor's degree.

### TEACHING ASSISTANTS

Each year the College of Law appoints seven highly qualified law graduates as teaching assistants for the academic year. The teaching assistants assume primary teaching responsibility for two first-year courses: Legal Writing and Research, which is offered in the first semester and is designed to develop skills in research and writing; and Moot Court, which consists of brief writing and oral argument in the first-round moot court competition. Teaching assistants may, at the same time, pursue a program of graduate study, but must reduce their elections to 2¾ units per semester in view of their teaching duties. The LL.M. degree can therefore be earned in two semesters and a summer session. The compensation for teaching fellows consists of a stipend of $8,573 and exemption from tuition and fees for the academic year and the subsequent summer. Applications for teaching assistantships, together with supporting documents, should be submitted as early as possible, and at the latest by February 15 of the preceding academic year.

## EXPENSES AND AID

### FEES

As of August 22, 1973, the following fees are payable each semester by both graduate and undergraduate students who are registered for a full program:

| Tuition fee | *Amount per Semester* |
|---|---|
| Law students who are residents of Illinois | $248.00 |
| Law students who are not residents of Illinois | 743.00 |
| Required fees | 190.00 |

The law library is among the finest in the nation. It is particularly well known for the easy accessibility of its collection.

### STUDENT COSTS AT THE UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS

Student budgets vary greatly. Certain items of expense are uniform for all students, but other expenses, such as clothing, travel, and recreation, may differ. Some students live in cooperative houses or share private apartments with kitchen facilities and thereby reduce the cost of room and board. It is estimated that the *average* student who is an Illinois resident will operate close to one of the following budgets for the nine-month 1974-75 academic year:

| | *Single Student* (Dependent) | *Married Student* (No children) |
|---|---|---|
| Tuition and fees | $ 686 | $ 686 |
| Textbooks and supplies | 215 | 215 |
| Room and board | 1,100 | 3,000 |
| Miscellaneous | 552 | 1,000 |
| Total, two semesters | $2,553 | $4,901 |
| Students who attend the summer session (both terms) add approximately | $ 600 | $1,200 |

Students who are not Illinois residents should add $970 ($1,300 if attending summer school) of additional tuition cost to the above figures. Tuition and other costs are, of course, subject to change from year to year.

### FINANCIAL AID

Through the generosity of many alumni and friends, the College of Law offers a program of financial aid to its students. In addition to this pro-

gram, there are benefits under the peacetime G. I. Bill, tuition waivers for Illinois residents who have undergone military service, and General Assembly and other scholarships for which any student registered in the University may apply. Information about these may be obtained from the Director of Student Financial Aid, Room 420, Student Services Building, Champaign, Illinois 61820.

#### AID FOR STUDENTS FROM DISADVANTAGED GROUPS

The college has a program designed to increase the opportunities for legal education for individuals who are members of groups which have encountered economic and educational discrimination in our society. Students who are members of such a group may be eligible for admission as an Illinois Equal Opportunity Law Fellow.

#### AID FOR BEGINNING LAW STUDENTS

Entering students who are beginning their law studies may apply for a scholarship or a student loan. Scholarships are awarded (to those who show sufficient need) on the basis of undergraduate grade records, Law School Admission Test scores, and other relevant factors. The amount of the scholarship depends upon the need shown and the funds available. Ordinarily these grants are renewed for the second and third year of legal study if the student maintains a good academic record (ordinarily a B average) and has continuing financial need.

**Long-Term Loans.** Also available to incoming students are educational loans which may be repaid beginning at some period after graduation. These loans are obtained from various funds including Illinois Guaranteed Loans, National Defense Education Act loans, University of Illinois Long-Term Loan Funds, United Student Aid Fund moneys, and American Bar Association funds. In addition, a limited amount of money is available to law students at very favorable terms through funds provided by the Edward Arthur Mellinger Educational Foundation, Inc., of Monmouth, Illinois. Information regarding long-term loans is available from the Director of Student Financial Aid, University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign, Room 420, Student Services Building, Champaign, Illinois 61820.

**Sources of Scholarship Funds.** The following funds and memorials have been established by the University and by alumni and friends of the College of Law:

**University Scholarships.** Tuition plus $250.

**Law School Fund Scholarships.** Supported by annual gifts from College of Law alumni and friends.

**Albert J. Harno Memorial Scholarships.** An endowment fund established by alumni and friends in honor of the late Albert J. Harno, dean of the College of Law from 1922 to 1957.

**Lott R. Herrick Memorial Scholarships.** An endowment fund created in 1951 in memory of a justice of the Supreme Court of Illinois (1933-37) by his family.

**Chicago Title and Trust Company Foundation Scholarships.** Funded by annual gifts from the Foundation.

**Franklin H. Boggs Memorial Scholarships.** Provided since 1967 by annual gifts from Mrs. Elizabeth Boggs Meadows in memory of her father, a judge.

**Hiram W. Belnap Memorial Scholarship.** An endowment fund created in 1969 by Nuel D. Belnap, class of 1916, in honor of his father.

#### AID FOR SECOND- AND THIRD-YEAR LAW STUDENTS

Students who have completed one or more years of law study may apply for financial assistance, grants, and long-term loans. Such grants, limited in amount, are interest-free and carry a moral obligation to repay when the student is able to do so, following his graduation. No note need be signed. The criteria for the award are: (1) financial need, and (2) educational loans already outstanding. This program is designed to supplement the various loan programs already available to College of Law students. Scholastic achievement is not a consideration, although grants cannot be made to students not in good standing. Funds for this program are contributed by College of Law alumni and friends.

#### AID FOR GRADUATE STUDENTS

**Fellowships.** Fellowships for graduate study are available for qualified applicants from the United States and other countries. The number and amount of these awards are fixed by the Office of Graduate and International Legal Studies with regard to the experience and needs of the applicant.

In recent years the College of Law has been able to offer stipends ranging from $1,350 to $3,750 to highly qualified people. The attractiveness of these grants is enhanced by reason of the fact that fellowship holders are not required to pay tuition and certain other fees.

Applications for financial aid should be submitted as early as possible and, at the latest, by January 31 of the preceding year.

**Teaching Assistantships.** Annually seven highly qualified law graduates are appointed as teaching assistants in the College of Law at a stipend of $8,573 for the academic year and subsequent summer. Additionally, recipients of these grants are exempt from tuition and fees during the period of their appointment. The teaching assistants' schedules are arranged to permit them to satisfy the residence requirements for a graduate degree within one calendar year. Teaching assistantships are also described in the section on graduate study in this catalog. Applications for the appointments should be submitted as early as possible, and at the latest by February 15 of the preceding academic year.

**Scandinavian Fellowship Program.** A special program of graduate study is provided for outstanding students from each of the five Scandinavian countries — Denmark, Finland, Iceland, Norway, and Sweden. Applications should be filed directly with the College of Law or with the selection committee of the country of the applicant's residence. These committees are:

Danmark-Amerika Fondet
Nytorv 9, Copenhagen, Denmark

Finnish Committee on Study and Training in the United States
Satamakatu 2 A 7, Helsinki, Finland

United States Educational Foundation in Iceland
Laugaveg 13, Reykjavik, Iceland

Norway-America Association
Kirkegt. 15, Oslo, Norway

Sverige-Amerika Stiftelsen
Grevturegatan 14, Stockholm, Sweden

Dean Cribbet.

**SELF-SUPPORT**

The study of the law makes such demands upon the student's time and energy that it is generally inadvisable for one to undertake earning a major part of one's living expenses during the school year.

An employment bureau is maintained by the Office of the Dean of Students of the University to advise and aid students in securing part-time employment. Application should be made in person at that office at Room 420, Student Services Building. No charge is made for the service of the bureau.

A few positions are available in the College of Law itself. These include jobs in the College of Law library, jobs as research assistants to members of the faculty, and jobs as administrative assistants to members of the administrative staff. Ordinarily these jobs are not available to first-semester freshmen. Information may be obtained from the assistant dean.

## PLACEMENT SERVICE

The College of Law maintains an active placement service both for students who are seeking initial employment and for alumni who are interested in relocating. The service is under the supervision of an assistant dean. The purpose of the placement service is twofold. First, it provides counseling and information to law students concerning the variety of opportunities which they might consider. Secondly, it acts as a clearinghouse of information for employers and prospective employees alike. More detailed information concerning the placement service may be obtained through the college office.

Associate Dean LaFave, Professor Hawkland, and Assistant Professor Nowak.

## UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS COLLEGE OF LAW ALUMNI ASSOCIATION

The University of Illinois College of Law Alumni Association, consisting of former students and the faculty of the College of Law, was formally organized in 1926. The object of this association is to "foster a spirit of loyalty and fraternity among the graduates and former students of the College of Law of the University of Illinois and to effect united action in promoting the welfare of the College of Law." The association affords a means by which the college may maintain contact with its former students and by which they may maintain contact with the college and with each other. The annual meeting of the Alumni Association is held at the College of Law each spring, a homecoming meeting each fall, and regional luncheons and dinners are scheduled from time to time in various cities.

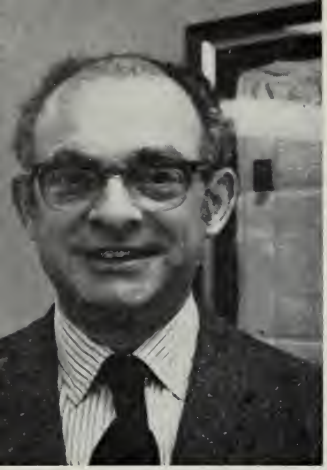
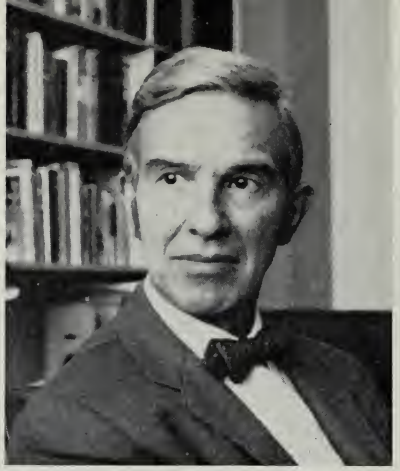
## CURRICULUM

The curriculum of the college, as set out below, is subject to change. The faculty of the College of Law is currently considering a number of possible alterations in the present curriculum. Consult the *Course Counseling Handbook* (available in the law library) for the most recent changes.

### REQUIRED AND RECOMMENDED COURSES

The first year of law study consists of the following required courses:

| FIRST SEMESTER | HOURS | SECOND SEMESTER | HOURS |
|---|---|---|---|
| Law 301 — Contracts A | 3 | Law 302 — Contracts B | 3 |
| Law 303 — Torts A | 2 | Law 304 — Torts B | 3 |

Professor Stone, Professor Frampton, and Professor O'Connell.

| FIRST SEMESTER | HOURS | SECOND SEMESTER | HOURS |
|---|---|---|---|
| Law 307 — Property A | 3 | Law 308 — Property B | 3 |
| Law 311 — Procedure A | 3 | Law 312 — Procedure B | 3 |
| Law 309 — Criminal Law | 3 | Law 334 — Criminal Procedure | 2 |
| Law 315 — Legal Writing and Research | 2 | Law 316 — Moot Court | 2 |

Law 310, Constitutional Law, is also required for graduation. This course is normally elected in the second year.

It is recommended that students who have had no college accounting take the course in Legal Accounting, Law 357, or an undergraduate course, Fundamentals of Accounting (Accountancy 201), as an aid to understanding the materials in the courses in Corporations, Income Taxation, Taxation of Business Enterprises, and Business Planning. (No College of Law graduation credit is given for Accountancy 201.)

### ELECTIVE COURSES

Except for Constitutional Law, all courses taken during the student's second and third years are elective. At the present time, the college has no official list of recommended second- and third-year courses. In order for students to plan their last two years of law study so that they will be most beneficial to them, they should seek guidance from the *Course Counseling Handbook* (available in the law library) and from their adviser or some other member of the faculty.

### SUMMER SESSION

The summer session consists of two five-and-one-half week terms beginning early in June and ending late in August. Students may elect to attend

Professor Benfield, Associate Professor Costonis, and Associate Professor Morgan.

either the first session, or the second session which begins in July, or both. Up to five hours of credit can be earned in each session, and a wide variety of second- and third-year courses are offered. For a specific listing of the courses offered in a particular session, write to the dean of the College of Law during the spring semester prior to the summer session in question.

## DESCRIPTION OF COURSES

Following is a description of all courses currently offered in the College of Law. The credit value in semester hours for each course is shown by the number in parentheses.

### FIRST-YEAR COURSES

**301-302. Contracts A and B.** Offer and acceptance, consideration, seals, Statute of Frauds, third-party beneficiaries, assignment, conditions, impossibility, anticipatory repudiation, and discharge; contract and quasi-contract distinguished, and measure of damages for each. (6). Mr. Benfield, Mr. Costonis, Mr. Hay, Mr. Maggs, and Mr. Reisner.

**303-304. Torts A and B.** Basic course in civil wrongs, including intentional torts (such as assault and battery), products liability, tort liability of owners and occupiers of land, libel and slander, unfair commercial practices, and the impact of insurance on tort liability. (5). Mr. Lee, Mr. O'Connell, and Mr. Veitch.

**307-308. Property A and B.** The concept of property, acquisition of private property, recognized property interests (personal, real, estates in land), gratuitous transfer of property interests, commercial transfers (sale, lease), the use of property. (6). Mr. Cribbet, Mr. Findley, Mr. Morgan, and Mr. Plager.

Professor Cohn, Professor Quick, and Professor Young.

**309. Criminal Law.** The sources and purposes of the criminal law; the meaning of criminal responsibility; the characteristics of particular crimes. (3). Mr. Bowman and Mr. LaFave.

**311-312. Procedure A and B.** A study of modern civil litigation and its historic development, including structure and jurisdiction of the judicial system, pleading and parties, pretrial proceedings, trial of the action, relationship between judge and jury, verdicts and judgments, and appellate review. (6). Mr. Broun, Mr. Casad, and Mr. Stone.

**315. Legal Writing and Research.** Emphasis on development and improvement of skills in legal analysis, writing, and research. Assignments consist primarily of preparation of legal memoranda based on the students' own research. (2). Mr. Morgan and teaching assistants.

**316. Moot Court.** Further training in legal writing with principal emphasis on the preparation of an appellate brief. (2). Mr. Morgan and teaching assistants.

**334. Criminal Procedure.** Problems in the administration of criminal justice, with emphasis upon the right to counsel and other aids for indigent defendants; arrest, search, eavesdropping, interrogation, lineups, and other police practices; the scope and administration of exclusionary rules; the prosecutor's discretion and negotiated guilty pleas. (2). Mr. Bowman and Mr. LaFave.

#### REQUIRED SECOND-YEAR COURSE

**310. Constitutional Law.** The powers of the Congress and the states in the federal system; individual rights protected by the Constitution. (4). Mr. Goldberg, Mr. Nowak, Mr. Quick, and Mr. Reisner.

#### SECOND- AND THIRD-YEAR COURSES

**317. Moot Court Board.** Preparation of an appellate brief; presentation of an

appellate oral argument; participation in intramural, state, national, or international moot court competition. May be repeated for a maximum of four semesters. (1). Mr. Morgan.

**320. Business Associations.** Legal problems of the principal-agent relationship and the allocation of control, profits, and risks in business enterprises, including partnerships and corporations. (3). Mr. Frampton and Mr. Painter.

**322. Commercial Law I.** A study of the major problems involved in the exchange of goods and commercial paper with special emphasis upon the history and interpretation of the Uniform Commercial Code as it affects commercial transactions. (4). Mr. Benfield and Mr. Hawkland.

**323. Administrative Law.** The functions of administrative tribunals in federal, state, and municipal government, the procedure before such administrative tribunals, and judicial relief from administrative decisions. (3). Mr. Cohn.

**324. Corporations.** Legal problems of financing corporate business, regulating corporate management power and corporate securities transactions, and control and structural problems in nonprofit corporate undertakings. (3). Mr. Frampton and Mr. Painter.

**326. Evidence.** Principles governing the competency of witnesses and the admissibility of evidence. (3). Mr. Broun, Mr. Casad, and Mr. Quick.

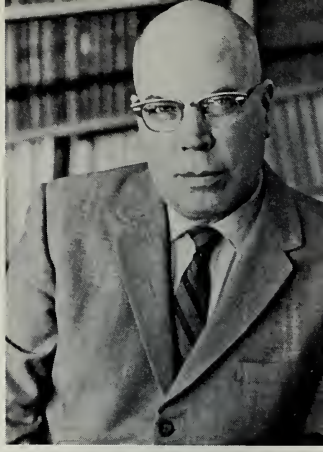
**328. Income Taxation.** A study of federal income tax problems relating to business and investment transactions. Subjects treated include the concept of taxable income, allowable deductions, accounting for income and deductions, capital gains, partnership operations, corporate distributions and reorganizations, and tax procedure. (4). Mr. McCord and Mr. Young.

**329. Decedents' Estates and Trusts.** A study of the gratuitous disposition of property by intestacy, by will, and by inter vivos gifts and trusts, including administration of decedents' estates and trusts. (3). Mr. Lopatka and Mr. Nowak.

**330. Restitution.** Contractual and quasi-contractual remedies (both legal and equitable) available because of duress, fraud, innocent misrepresentation, mistake, illegality, and economic compulsion in the formation and discharge of contracts and transactions. (3). Mr. Casad.

**331. Legislation.** A study of legislative policies and procedures, of legislation as a source of law, of types of statutes and their structure, and of the problems of interpretation. (3). Mr. Cohn.

**332. Patent Law.** Historical development of protection of ideas, inventions, and discoveries; patentability; securing the patent; amendment and correction of patents; infringement remedies, defenses, and procedures. (2). Mr. Maggs.



Professor Hess, Professor Findley, and Professor Bowman.

333. **Family Law.** The creation and dissolution of the family, and legal relationships within the family, including those between illegitimate and natural parent and those created by adoption; marriage, divorce, annulment, separation, illegitimacy, adoption, rights of child custody, support, property, inheritance, and related rights; the legal rules in their social setting; the appropriateness of the adversary system in family litigation; legal ethics. (3). Mr. Krause.

335. **Securities Regulation.** Problems arising under federal securities laws administered by the Securities and Exchange Commission, as well as "blue sky" or state securities laws, with emphasis upon statutory and regulatory requirements imposed in connection with corporate financing. (2). Mr. Frampton and Mr. Painter.

336. **Unfair Trade Practices.** The regulation of competitive business behavior at common law and under federal and state statutes; trademarks, copyrights, design patents, trade secrets, protection of ideas, commercial disparagement, false advertising, price discrimination. (3). Mr. Maggs.

337. **Commercial Law II.** Selected problems under the Uniform Commercial Code in modern commercial banking law and practice. (2). Mr. Hawkland.

339. **Conflict of Laws.** Problems of conflict of laws involving jurisdiction of courts; judgments; torts and workmen's compensation; contracts; property; family law; administration of estates; business organizations; governmental activities. (3). Mr. Hay, Mr. Lopatka, and Mr. Stone.

340. **Urban Government.** The law governing the structure, powers, and operation of local governments in urban and suburban areas with analysis of political, economic, and social implications. (3). Mr. Costonis.

341. **Natural Resources.** Problems in the use of water, air, and land resources. The emphasis is on water resources management and on important issues in the general area of environmental protection. (3). Mr. Findley.

**342. Real Estate Financing.** Methods of financing land acquisition and residential and commercial development, including publicly owned or subsidized housing. (3). Mr. Findley.

**343. Admiralty.** Admiralty and maritime jurisidiction; the maritime lien; carriage of goods; salvage; general average; collision; claims of seamen; limitation of liability; application of state law; sovereign responsibility; choice of law. (3). (Not given every year.)

**344. Creditors' Rights.** Creditors' remedies less drastic than bankruptcy liquidation: common-law compositions and other creditors' agreements; enforcement of judgments in state courts; fraudulent conveyances; assignments for the benefit of creditors. Remedies of the delinquent debtor and his creditors under the federal Bankruptcy Act. (3). Mr. Hawkland and Mr. Lee.

**345. Civil and Political Rights.** A study of some of the basic problems in the relation of the individual to government and in the protection of rights of minority groups. (2). Mr. Reisner.

**346. Future Interests.** A study of the validity and effect of gratuitous dispositions of assets in which enjoyment is postponed, restrained, or long continued; classification of future interests; construction; powers of appointment; rule against perpetuities and related restrictions. (3). Mr. Nowak.

**347. Labor Law I.** The establishment of the collective bargaining relationship; the negotiation and administration of the collective bargaining agreement; strikes, boycotts, and picketing; the relationship between the individual and the union. (3). Mr. Goldberg and Mr. Lopatka.

**348. International Law.** The nature, sources, and subjects of international law, its place in the control of international society, and an examination of the law of jurisdiction, territory, recognition, and succession of states, rights and immunities of states in foreign course, diplomatic immunities, treaties, and protection of citizens abroad. (3). Mr. Costonis.

**349. State and Local Taxation.** Proper and improper purposes of taxation; the general property tax and its administration; taxpayers' remedies; excise taxes on business concerns and transactions; problems of jurisdiction to tax. (2). Mr. Young.

**350. Government Regulation.** Regulatory control of business activity; restriction of entry; price, service, and wage regulation; control of price and service discrimination under the Robinson-Patman Act. (3). Mr. Maggs and Mr. Morgan.

**351. Jurisprudence.** The place of law in society, the goals and methods of law, the nature of law, relation of law and social science. (3). (Not given every year.)

352. **Taxation of Gratuitous Transfers.** Various tax problems encountered in the distribution of wealth by inter vivos and testamentary disposition, including a study of federal estate and gift taxes, the Illinois inheritance tax, problems in the assignment of income, and federal income taxes upon estates and trusts. (2). Mr. Nowak and Mr. Young.

353. **Business Planning.** Examination of planning situations wherein tax, corporations, corporate finance, securities regulation, and accounting materials are interrelated. Organization of close corporations and public companies, corporate distributions and recapitalizations, sale of corporate businesses, corporate acquisitions and mergers, and corporate separations. (4). Mr. Frampton, Mr. McCord, and Mr. Painter.

355. **Antitrust Law.** Control of restrictive business practices and monopolies under the Sherman, Clayton, and Federal Trade Commission Acts. (3). Mr. Morgan.

356. **Federal Courts.** The federal judicial system; relationship of federal and state law; jurisdiction of federal courts and their relation to state tribunals. (3). Mr. Stone.

357. **Legal Accounting.** An examination and analysis of accounting principles and practices in relation to law. This course is open to students who have had not more than one year of college accounting. (2). Mr. Young.

358. **Modern Social Legislation.** An examination of the legal structure and underlying economic and social policies of income maintenance programs and proposed reforms. Principal consideration is given to public assistance, old age, survivors' and disability insurance under the Social Security Act, unemployment insurance, workmen's compensation, and private pension plans. (3). Mr. Krause.

359. **Legal History.** The development of the common-law system in England and America: the origin and growth of English legal thought, legal doctrine, and legal institutions; the history of real property, contracts, and torts; the origin and development of courts, legislation, equity, the doctrine of precedent; the evolution of the legal profession; the reception of the common law in America. (3). (Not given every year.) Mr. Veitch.

360. **Legal Drafting and Law Office Practice.** A practical course on the drafting of legal documents; a study of the organization and management of a law office. (2). Mr. Mamer.

362. **Trial Advocacy.** An examination of problems of advocacy and tactics at the trial level, together with the litigation of a case culminating in a trial before a judge and jury. (3). Mr. Baker and Mr. Broun.

**363. Environmental Law.** The regulatory aspects of environmental law; examination of the major areas of governmental control — air pollution, water pollution, noise pollution, solid waste disposal; the roles of federal and state governments; the operation of environmental impact statement procedures; citizen participation; private remedies. (3). Mr. Plager.

**364. Urban Planning and Land Use Regulation.** An examination of the legal and administrative aspects of land development and regulation in an urban society. Attention is given to the techniques and problems of planning; the tools of plan effectuation, such as zoning, subdivision regulation, renewal and redevelopment, housing programs; and to the allocation of decision-making functions among various levels of government. (3). Mr. Plager.

**365. Taxation of Business Enterprises.** Selected problems relating to partners and partnerships, corporations, and shareholders. (3). Mr. McCord and Mr. Young.

**369. Soviet Law.** An examination of Soviet conceptions of the role of law as evidenced both in theory and in practice. Emphasis on highlights of Soviet law, with comparison to the common-law and civil-law traditions. Study of Soviet court and legislative materials to determine characteristic pattern with respect to: constitution and administration, the relation of the individual with the state and with society, legal regulation of property and productive institutions, private relationships, and international law. (2). Mr. Maggs.

**370. Labor Law II.** Advanced problems in the law of industrial relations with particular emphasis on the negotiation and administration of the collective bargaining agreement; the relation between the individual and the union. (2). (Not given every year.)

**371. Seminar in Selected Legal Problems.** Application of the methods and materials of legal research to legal problems in an area of the student's own selection. Each student investigates a topic approved by the instructor. The results of his investigation are presented orally to the class for discussion and submitted in writing to the instructor. Credit may be earned in more than one section. (2). Members of the staff.

New seminars are introduced periodically, and others are discontinued. By way of illustration, the following seminars are currently offered or have recently been offered:

Administration of Criminal Justice
Asian Law
Automobile Accident Law
Comparative Conflict of Laws
Comparative Social Welfare

Conflict of Laws
Constitutional Convention: Problems and Issues
Current Constitutional Problems
Defense of Criminal Cases
Family Law
Federal Taxation
Illinois Constitution
International Business Transactions
Jurisprudence
Labor Law and Public Policy
Law and Poverty
Law and Technological Change
Legal Problems of the European Economic Community
Legal Profession
Legislative Processes
Local Government
Psychiatry and the Lawyer as Counselor
Securities Regulation
Sociology of Law
Supreme Court
Trade Regulation
University Governance and Conduct Control
Urban Government
Urban Problems — Land Use

372. **Problems in Estate Planning.** Selected problems in the planning of estates which will serve to integrate the basic materials in property, trusts, wills, and income, estate and gift taxation. (2). Mr. McCord and Mr. Young.

373. **Advanced Criminal Procedure.** Problems in the administration of criminal justice, with emphasis upon the commencement of formal proceedings (bail, decision to prosecute, grand jury, preliminary hearing, location of prosecution, scope of prosecution, speedy trial); the adversary system (pleas, discovery, jury trials, prejudicial publicity, ethical problems, double jeopardy); and postconviction review (posttrial motions, appeals, habeas corpus, related postconviction remedies). (2). Mr. LaFave.

374. **Insurance and the Law.** A focus on the traffic victim and his claim for compensation. The present common law method is compared with various schemes of social insurance, both public and private; also explored are problems of coordinating, as well as comparing, any such scheme of social legislation with the tort system and with other social and private insurance arrangements, such as workmen's compensation, accident and health insurance, Social Security, etc. Attention is given to both broad questions of social policy and technical drafting problems. (3). Mr. O'Connell.

**375. Government Contracts.** A study of the way the United States does business. Differences in dealing with the government as compared to private parties; awarding of contracts; contractual clauses, especially those allocating risks; and adjudication of contract disputes. (3). (Not given every year.) Mr. Morgan.

**377. Consumer Credit.** A study of existing patterns and proposed changes in consumer credit law: finance charge regulations, special licensing for merchandisers of consumer credit, disclosure of finance charges, door to door selling, home improvement financing, cutting off defenses, creditor remedies problems including garnishment, wage assignments, and deficiency judgments, and administrative control of creditor practices. (2). Mr. Benfield.

**378. Juvenile Courts.** A study of the laws relating to juveniles, including the historical relationship of the criminal law with children, and the evolution of state and federal decisional law providing for the special handling of children under specified ages who engage in conduct deemed to be "delinquent." Emphasis is given to the procedural and constitutional rights of children accused of wrongful conduct. (2). Mr. Bowman.

**382. Comparative Law.** Selected aspects of the legal systems of other countries are used to illustrate the various alternative solutions available to the lawyer in solving a given legal problem, thereby sharpening the student's perception of his own law. After introduction to civil law theory and practice, the class sits as a legislative commission charged with developing law reform proposals, using as subject matter various specific areas of law that are of current interest in the United States. The class draws upon foreign solutions to similar problems to develop legislative proposals through individual and group work. (2). Mr. Krause.

**384. Current Legal Problems.** Intensive study of current legal problems, based upon (a) recent court decisions; (b) recent legislation; (c) pending law reform proposals; or (d) empirical studies. Precise subject matter will vary from semester to semester. (3). (Not given every year.)

**385. International Business Transactions.** Doing business abroad: export-import regulations, use of foreign commission merchants, licensing of patents and know-how, investment and exchange problems, establishing a foreign operation (including forms of business organization available abroad), and application of United States and foreign antitrust law to the business operation. (2). (Not given every year.) Mr. Hawkland and Mr. Reisner.

**386. Taxation of International Transactions.** Survey of the problems in U.S. taxation of foreign persons and foreign income, with special emphasis upon foreign business transactions of U.S. corporations. (2). (Not given every year.) Mr. Young.

**387. International Economic Organizations.** A survey of the principal international economic organizations such as GATT, OECD, ECE, and international

monetary and investment institutions (IMF, IBRD, AID); an intensive study of the European Common Market, particularly of its laws relating to trade barriers, establishment of companies, and antitrust; United States legislation in the field of international trade (Trade Expansion Act of 1962). (3). Mr. Hay.

388. **Law and Psychiatry.** A study of contemporary psychiatric theory and its relevance to various legal issues; psychiatric disorders, their etiology and treatment; problems of prediction and prevention of deviant behavior in the context of the administration of the criminal and mental health laws. (3). Mr. Reisner.

395. **Clinical Training.** Student field work in the offices of the Champaign County Legal Services Agency, Vermilion County Legal Services Agency, Champaign Human Relations Commission, local City Attorneys, State of Illinois Department of Mental Health, Champaign County State's Attorney, Champaign County Public Defender, and other public agencies. Students engage in legal and investigative work under the supervision of agency attorneys or other administrative personnel; this work may include conducting client interviews, doing legal research, preparing legal documents, pleadings, and briefs, and in some cases engaging in the trial of actual cases. The course may be repeated for a maximum of four semesters. (1).

#### RESEARCH COURSES

391. **Legal Problems.** Preparation of comments on recent decisions for publication in the *University of Illinois Law Forum.* Open to students selected for superior achievement in two or more semesters of law study and to those chosen in the writing competition. The course may be repeated for a maximum of four semesters. (1). Members of the staff.

399. **Research in Special Topics.** Individual research on a special problem selected in consultation with the instructor. (1 to 4). Members of the staff.

#### GRADUATE COURSES

499. **Graduate Thesis.** (0 to 3 units). Members of the staff.

## WHERE TO WRITE . . .

**ADMISSIONS — APPLICATIONS AND INFORMATION**

Assistant Dean
College of Law
University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign
Champaign, Illinois 61820

**HOUSING**

Housing Division
University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign
420 Student Services Building
Champaign, Illinois 61820

**LAW SCHOOL ADMISSION TEST**

Educational Testing Service
Box 944
Princeton, New Jersey 08540

**PRELEGAL STUDY GUIDANCE**

Assistant Dean
College of Law
University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign
Champaign, Illinois 61820

**SCHOLARSHIPS**

*Law School*

Assistant Dean
College of Law
University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign
Champaign, Illinois 61820

**LONG-TERM LOANS**

Office of Student Financial Aids
University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign
420 Student Services Building
Champaign, Illinois 61820

**EQUAL OPPORTUNITY PROGRAM**

Equal Opportunity Fellowships
College of Law
University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign
Champaign, Illinois 61820

**STUDENT EMPLOYMENT**

Employment Office
University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign
420 Student Services Building
Champaign, Illinois 61820

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